

The Pjongkong Telegraph.

No. 2584.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1890.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,600,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF } 7,500,000.
PROPRIETORS }

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. S.C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. Hon. A. P. MCEWEN,
H. HOPKINS, Esq. L. POESENICKER, Esq.
Hon. J. K. KESWICK, Esq. D. R. SASOON, Esq.
A. MC CONACHIE, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—T. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER,
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED,
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at
the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 1; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1; SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

INTEREST at the rate of 3% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free, by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

WITHDRAWALS may be made demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000.

LONDON:
Head Office..... 40, Threadneedle Street,
West End Office..... 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells Bills of EXCHANGE,
Issues LETTERS of CREDIT, forwards Bills for
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
upon application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

" " 6 " 4 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Manager.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK,
Chairman—Managing Directors.

Hon. C. P. CHATER,
Vice-Chairman.

LEE SING, Esq.

J. S. MOSES, Esq.

G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

POON PONG, Esq.

D. R. SASOON, Esq.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land,
Buildings, Properties purchased and sold.

Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and
Commission business relating to Land, etc.,
conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Com-
pany's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Victoria Building,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890.

Intimations.

STOCK TAKING SALE.

(REDUCED PRICES.)

F O R C A S H O N L Y.
TROPICAL TWEED COATS & pants, \$13.50
DRESS SUITS from \$20.
LINEN, DRILL and DUCK SUITS.
FLANNEL, SERGE and MERINO.
FRENCH CAMBRIC printed SHIRTING.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1890.

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BULLOCH, LADE & Co.'s

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR.

RARE OLD BLEND.

VERY OLD HIGHLAND BLEND.

ESTD. 1864.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong—13, Queen's Road.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. NEW GOODS.

Ice Cream Freezers.
Saddles and Saddlery.
Chocolate Pots.
Lemon Squeezers.
Kerosine Cooking Stoves.
Copper Jelly Moulds.
Hanging Lamps.
Table
Veranda
Tennis Bats, Balls, Nets,
Posta, Bat Presses.

Saddles and Saddlery.
Chocolate Pots.
Knife Cleaning Machines.
Office Washstands.
Coffee Machines.
Family Coffee Roasters.
Dessert Sets.
Crockery and Glass Ware.

Hip Baths.
Refrigerators.
Sun Umbrellas.
Kitchen Sundries, all kinds.
Animals Enamel.

Tea
" Family
Dinner Sets.
Crockery and Glass Ware.

Shower Baths.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

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Hongkong, 25th June, 1890.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

ALLARD—Les Filibustiers.
Marguerite Poradowska—Demoiselle Micia.
Eugene Vermersch—L'Infirmie Aumaine.
Emile Pouillon—Chautie-Pleure.
Quatrefages—70 et 90.
Maxime Paz—Trame.
Ed. de Coquart—Chérie.
George Duray—Victoire D'Amé.
V. Cherbuzel—La Vocation du Comte Chislain.
Malot—Paulette.
Silves re—Les Facettes de Cadet—Béard.
O'Monroy—La Soirée Parisienne.
Capus—Qui Perd Gagne.
Dumas Fils—Nouveaux Entrées.
A. Filon—Contes du Centenaire.
Jules Davray—L'Armée du Vice.
Concourt—Charles Demaily.
Charles Virmaire—Prix Médaille.
Obnet—La Maître de Forges.
Zola—La Bête Humaine.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1890.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

Commission Agents.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

AND
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS:

WE would beg to call attention to our special VERY RARE OLD "LIQUEUR WHISKY," which from its large increase of sale we have decided to reduce to \$10 per case.

All goods guaranteed to be of the best quality and at prices which will compare favourably with any other house in the Colony.

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Hongkong, 12th June, 1890.

The latest Specialty for every chair "The Stanley Hurricane Lamp," Lamp Wicks and Lamp Sundries.

See Window.

Victoria Exchange,
Hongkong, 5th July, 1890.

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W. POWELL & CO.

EX S.S. "CYCLOPS,"

A Specially Selected Stock of
LAMPS ! ! ! LAMPS ! ! ! LAMPS ! ! !

with all the latest improvements.

The latest Specialty for every chair "The Stanley Hurricane Lamp," Lamp Wicks and Lamp Sundries.

See Window.

Victoria Exchange,
Hongkong, 5th July, 1890.

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W. POWELL & CO.

MARINE HOTEL

HONGKONG.

I HE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that he will OPEN THE MARINE HOTEL, on or about the 1st May.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya, West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well Ventilated and well Furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons.

The TABLE D'HÔTE will be supplied with the best the market can provide.

The BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and will be fitted up in superior style, ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES.

WINES and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied.

The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.

JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1890.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

THE Patent Kodak Camera,
Grosvenor Gallery Notes,
Academy Pictures,
Pal Mail Pictures,
New Queen's Regulations,
& Admiralty Instructions.

Steamer's Torpedoes and Torpedo Warfare.

P. & O. Pocket Book.

Official Railways and Steamship Guide to

Japan, with Maps \$2.50.

Dictionary of Photography.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

Intimations.

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE
OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF
HONGKONG.

This Association is formed for:

I.—The purpose of countering influences

that are, and for a very long time have

been, acting against the interests of

officers of the British Mercantile

Marine.

II.—To watch over and guard the interests of

its members.

III.—To maintain the proper dignity of the profession.

N.B.—PUBLIC MEETINGS of this Association

will be held at 8.30 p.m., every TUESDAY

and FRIDAY, at No. 2, HIGH STREET—the temporary quarters—until further notice.

All Masters and Officers are cordially invited to join.

By direction of the Committee.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1890.

EDWARD LANG & Co.

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Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI
AND KOBE.
(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
L I M I T E D,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

DAKIN'S EFFERVESCENT SALINE
POWDER.
Is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.
It relieves all stomach derangements.
It relieves headache and sickness.
It allays febrile symptoms.
It quenches thirst.

75 cents per Bottle.
DAKIN'S IODIZED EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA.

Purifies the Blood. Removes Skin Eruptions.
Strengthens the System.
Is of special benefit to those suffering from the
Enervating Effects of the climate.

\$1.50 per Bottle.

(Telephone No. 60.)
Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 30th June, 1890.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841)
HONGKONG.

We invite attention to the following old
famed Brands, all of which are of ex-
cellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our
London House, and bought direct from the most
noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled
by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the
best growths at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state
the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted,
and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram
receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

Per dozen
Case. Per Bot.

A Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule.....	\$10	\$1.00
B Vinegar, Superior quality, Red Capsules.....	12	1.10
C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule 14	1.25	
D Very Fine Old Vintage extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	18	1.50

SHERRIES.

A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule.....	6	0.60
B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule.....	7.50	0.75
C Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule.....	10	1.00
CC Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	10	1.00
D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, sherry old wine, White Seal Capsule.....	14	1.50

EXTRA Superior Old Pale,
Dry, very finest quality,
Black Seal Capsule (Old
Bottled).....

Per Case. Per Case. Per Doz. Per Doz.	1.52	
Per Case. Per Case. Per Doz. Per Doz.	1.52	

CLARETS.

A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule.....	\$4	\$4.50
B St. Estephe, Red Capsule.....	4.50	5.00
C St. Julian.....	7	7.50
D La Rose.....	11	12.00
Per Doz. Case.		

BRANDY.

A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule.....	\$12	\$1.10
B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	14	1.25
C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule.....	18	1.50
D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1821 Vin- tage, Red Capsule.....	24	2.00

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Thorne's Blend, White Cap- sule.....	8	0.75
B Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
C Watson's Abberlour-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
D Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule.....	10	1.00
E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule 12	12	1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule.....	8	0.75
B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	10	1.00
C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	12	1.10
GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name, 10.	1.00	
GIN.		
A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule 4.50		0.40
B Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
C Fine A. V. H. Geneva.....	5.25	0.50

RUM.

Fine Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....	12	1.00
Good Leeward Island.....	\$1.50	per Gallon.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine Maraschino Curacao Dr. Siegen's Angostura Chartreuse Bitter, &c.		

BIRTH.

At the Berlin Foundling House, on the 9th
July, the wife of Pastor F. HARTMANN, of a son.

to read at the grave-side that part of the Burial Service which gives hope of a brighter hereafter. This relic of mediæval intolerance is still preserved here, and was again unearthed to-day. An Englishman, under painful circumstances, took his own life on Sunday evening. He was buried next day by order of Mr. H. E. WOODHOUSE C.M.G., Acting Colonial Secretary, Acting Colonial Treasurer, Stipendiary Magistrate, Coroner, and Superintendent of the Fire Brigade. To-day that gentleman found time, notwithstanding his multifarious duties, to hold an inquest on the buried body of the wretched suicide who, tired of the woes of this world, so rashly sought relief beyond the grave. He heard what evidence the Police were able to collect, and just at tiffin-time laconically announced that it was a case of *felon de se*.

At the Police Court this morning Eugene Freyheit, George Holloway, John Tallen, and Robert Harwen were "locked" before Mr. Robinson and charged with vagrancy. When asked what they had to say to the charge, they unanimously admitted it and then several explained their difficulties. Freyheit, who was a German seaman, said he left Hamburg steamer in Singapore, "stowed away" in the steamer *Hesperia* and thus found himself in Hongkong. He had appealed to the German Consul in this Colony, but could get no help from him. He had nothing to do, and his money had melted away to nothing. Holloway said he was an English farm labourer, and that he arrived in Hongkong on the 3rd of last month. He had neither work nor money and had come out from Europe to Manila; originally, as a bridge constructor, under a contract by virtue of which he drew £20 per month. He was discharged by his employer because the climate was too severe for him to work in at all. The heat simply paralysed him. Tallen, an Irish seaman, said he had been quite a while in a United States man-of-war, but he couldn't remember her name. He once got into "quod" at Kobe, so as soon as he was liberated he "stowed away" in the steamer *Albany* and thus managed to "fetch up" here. No "piggin"—no more. Harwen, an ex-member of the Hongkong Police Force, said it was only six weeks since he "donned" Her Majesty's uniform for the last time. He was well able to do any kind of work, but could not find employment. His Worship decided that the whole of the prisoners were vagrants, and sent Freyheit to the German Consulate. The others he consigned to the House of Detention.

ME. Bruce Shepherd has received the acting appointment of Registrar General of the Supreme Court, vice Mr. E. J. Ackroyd, who temporarily succeeds Mr. W. M. Goodman as Attorney General.

As a cargo-boat, with 350 casks of salt-peice belonging to Messrs. Mody & Co. was proceeding yesterday from Jardine's godowns, West Point to Wanchai, she was struck by a heavy squall when off Tsing-tsa-isol and upset, one Chinese losing his life.

room you are to occupy." It was for the purpose of showing them the room that he went with them upstairs. Witness was quite positive that her husband had made no arrangements to take the boys from school. Witness did not join in the conversation; because whenever she wanted to speak he would not allow it. He protested that it was to the boys, and not to her, that he desired to speak. Whenever she attempted to force her conversation upon the group in the room, the father held up his finger to her and said "hush!" She did not remonstrate against the arrangement. When the deceased returned to the table, after speaking to the little boys, he did not seem peculiar. When the children had gone back to the school he did not again refer to the matter. He appeared quite sober. Prior to that night she had no idea that her husband contemplated anything of the kind (committing suicide). He never said anything to her about it at all. The first time she ever thought he was going to commit suicide was when she saw him lying on his bed with the revolver partly under his pillow, as before stated. She did not know where he got the revolver from. It was an old rusty revolver which he habitually kept in his bed-room. Witness had often seen it before about the house; sometimes on the mantelpiece; on the drawers, or on the small bed-room table. She had never seen it in his bed before Sunday night. It was invariably in the bed-room. He had had it with him ever since they were married. He had never spoken to her about his debts. She had no idea that he was so deeply in debt until he told the children. She had been told by him previous to Sunday night that he was in debt, but she did not know how much. She did not positively know that it amounted to \$1,300. She did not know what her husband's salary was, but she thought it amounted to \$600. She also knew that he had \$15 for house-rent and coolies for hisricksha. The only cause she could assign for his committing suicide was his debts. Generally speaking, her husband always appeared perfectly sane. On Friday night last, however, he acted somewhat strangely in tearing up the drains leading to the cook-house, at about 10 o'clock at night. The drains had been out of order for a long time, so there was no sufficient reason for him to open them at that late hour. He justified his conduct, in that connection, by saying that there was an extremely foul smell emitted by the drain that night. The day following (Saturday) he went to his work as usual. On Friday night he appeared perfectly sober. He always treated her well, and they got on all right. She thought it was only in consequence of the debt that he committed the deed. She didn't know where he got the ammunition from. He did not feel well on Sunday, and lay in bed until tiffin-time. After he went out, seeming to be in good spirits. She did not know what he meant by saying that he had neglected the children—he was always very kind to them. He did not pay for their education. When he returned about 5.30 he was quite cheerful, and remained so during dinner, joining in the conversation. When the children were going away he seemed to take a sudden whim, and took them into the bed-room. It did not alarm her at all. He said nothing when she found the revolver under the pillow. She could not take it away, and when she went away to tell Mr. McRae he followed her. She did not think that he pursued her with any particular intention. As he passed her she said "John, where are you going?" and he replied "Up here," meaning to the bedroom. She put her arms round him, and to feel if he had the revolver in his pocket. He shock her off, and went on. He was not violent at all. She had had no "words" with him that day.

Mrs. McRae, widow of the deceased, stated that she and her husband, who was 29 years of age, resided together at 77 Wyndham Street. At a quarter past seven on Sunday evening they sat down to dinner with two of their boarders and two guests, Mr. and Mrs. McRae. The deceased got up from the table to speak to the children before they went back to the school where they were boarders. After speaking to them, in another room, he came back to the table. His conversation with the children, two boys, lasted about twenty minutes. He bade her come to hear what he said to the boys. She would not have gone had he not commanded her to do so. After the conversation was over he went back to the dining-room. When she re-entered the dining-room she observed that the boarders had finished dinner and gone upstairs, but Mr. and Mrs. McRae were still at the table. Her husband then sat down and finished dinner. By that time it must have been eight o'clock. He then got up from the table, as he felt sick. As he arose he made no remarks, but witness said to the guests that she thought he would be sick. Then she heard him go down the stairs towards the kitchen, subsequent to which sounds like those of a man vomiting proceeded from the region of the stairs. In about five minutes he came up again, while she was still in the dining room. As she heard him coming up she went into the passage to meet him and then observed him go down to the hall door. She at once followed him to the door and asked him if he felt better. He said "No, only a little sick." In reply to a further question he said that he did not wish to see a doctor, and thought he would be all right in a little while. She then went with him back to the dining-room. Nobody was then in that room. Her husband passed through the room into the adjoining bed-room, while witness remained in the dining room and kept going in and out of the bed room. On one occasion, when entering the bed room, she saw that he had a revolver under his pillow. It was lying beside him. She went up to him and asked him if she could do anything for him. He at once turned over on his side and pushed the revolver under the pillow. She said "Oh! John, what is this?" and then ran to call Mrs. McRae. The deceased pushed the revolver under his pillow before she spoke to him. She ran away because she was frightened. She got as far as the first flight of stairs when she saw Mrs. McRae and told her that John had a revolver. She then said "He's got it in his trousers pocket," and called for Mr. McRae. Mrs. McRae, sugar-boiler, corroborated.

Inspector Perry said that he saw the deceased standing near the canteen at the Central Station about 7.35 on Sunday night, and saw him leave a few minutes afterwards. About an hour later witness heard a shot, and ran down Wyndham Street. He saw a commotion at Wyndham's house, and went up to a bedroom, where he found Wyndham lying on the bed, bleeding from a wound in the temple. He gave a deep sigh, and turned over. Witness got him into an ambulance, and sent to Hospital, but he died on the way. The revolver found in the room was loaded in four chambers, the fifth having been discharged.

P.C. Macdonald said—On the 3rd July deceased came up to my quarter to see me. He seemed very strange, and I thought he was sick, but he said he was not. We went over to the canteen to get a drink, and afterwards he said that he wanted to see me privately. We went into the compound, and he pulled out seven rounds of revolver ammunition. I asked him what he was going to do with it, and he commenced to cry, saying—"Tom, I've known you for about six years, and I used to be very happy, but now hell couldn't be as bad as where I am." I asked him what he couldn't go into his house to take a meal, meat with pleasure because his misus was always "on to him." He said that when he was living at West Point he gave her a thrashing and left her unable to come out of the house for a week, but he would never lay hands on her again; he would shoot her dead, and himself afterwards. I said "Don't do that, give me that ammunition." He refused at first, and I said I would take it if he didn't, whereupon he handed it over to me. I advised him not to do anything rash, by taking either his own life or any other body, but he replied that it was all very fine for me, being a single man, but he was in a little difficulty, as he was in debt. I said "You can't be so much in debt," and he told me that before he was married he had money in the bank, but since then he had had to spend it all in paying the debts his wife had contracted before marriage. The furnishing of the house, he added, had left him

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE STANLEY MUMMERS IN "MADAME ANGOT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—As old James Grant said, "Comparisons are odorous"—but still they must be and are almost always made,—hence the smell about Queen's Road at present.

"Many years ago,

"When I was young and charming—"

I went, or rather was taken to see, an opera named "Madame Angot." I was then (pardon my blushes) a budding young musician—so I was told by my admiring aunts and cousins—with an ear like a trained donkey (this is not quite the correct metaphor, but I expect it is nearer the truth than the proverbe). I heard the same opera a second time not long ago, and when I, my old favourite was to be trotted out last night, at the City Hall I at once resolved that nothing—baring the gout—should prevent my going to that mansion of the blest. But, oh! what a surprise! I found a splendid mutton hash instead. Every chorus, every air, every line, everything—with the exception of the scenery—most atrociously mutilated. The first time I heard this splendid opera every note was sung as it should be—not half a tone below the orchestra, as the major part was at my latest hearing. Cracked pots were not then known as human musical instruments, not even in the "penny gaff." They must have come into fashion lately. Have you, Sir, sold the goat's feeding utensils sometime during the last month? It is the old days professional performers who forgot almost every word of their parts were hissed off the stage, but it is now the fashion to know nothing of one's part—while any one knowing the words of his or her song is such a *rara avis* that he or she would get a much better salary—not much either—in a glass case in our famous museum than he or she could possibly get from any opera company out of Great Britain and Ireland. The "bosses" of those shows in my younger days were always, gentlemen—put it down GENTLEMEN, and not something else as they are occasionally now.

Again I say, "comparisons are odorous."

Yours faithfully,

BRITISH PUBLIC.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

THE OBNOXIOUS TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.

The petition which is now being signed in Hongkong and Shanghai as a protest to Her Majesty the Queen against the Anglo-Danish-Chinese Telegraph Convention of 1880, will, it is reasonable to assume, not only receive the signatures of a large number of colonists whose autographs are worth something, but also will meet with that earnest thought and full appreciation of danger threatening British commercial interests that invariably leads to active agitation in the House of Commons. But the result of an agitation of the kind indicated by the lengthy petition which the mercantile communities of Hongkong and Shanghai have so tardily placed "on the boards" is not, we think, when judging by precedent, likely to have the desired effect; for irrespective of the undoubted rights of British subjects and corporations to deal with their own affairs as they may see fit in their own interests, there is the awkward and well-nigh incurmable difficulty of bringing desired pressure to bear upon foreign Governments—the Governments of the Tsar, the Emperor of China, the King of Denmark and the Mikado, all of whom are directly interested in keeping up the tariff rates between the Far East and Europe. That the "Tsung-li Yamén, in view of the *entes cordiales* between Great Britain and the Middle Kingdom, may be disposed to lend a willing ear to representations from Downing Street, we have no doubt whatever, but when we do entertain deep scepticism about the extreme and reasonable probability of the "powers that be" in Russia, Denmark and Japan carefully pin-holing any of those delightfully guarded effusions, upon this subject, that may emanate from Lord Salisbury's *tandem yancitorum*, which are too often regarded as statesmanlike masterpieces of consummate diplomacy.

As far as we can see no satisfaction whatever will be obtained by either the framers or signers of the "1890 Telegraph Convention petition of protest" beyond, perhaps, a "ruse" in the Commons, and a Note from Salisbury stating "I am directed by Her Majesty to acknowledge the receipt of your petition which will, by Her Majesty's command, receive careful consideration by Her Majesty's Cabinet ministers in conclave assembled". Plenty of Majesty about it, but nothing else.

The real and most effective remedy lies with the mercantile communities who have important interests at stake. The whip, as far as we can see, is held in their hands, and it is a great pity that they did not long ago set about using it instead of squandering both time and money in drawing up a long-winded petition to be signed by "Your Majesty's obedient and dutiful servants who do pray etc." The fact is that an Anglo-Oriental Telegraph Company should have been owned long ago by those who have larger interests at stake in the trade of the Far East generally. The Company's capital being expended in laying cable from Vancouver to Hongkong via Port Hamilton ("which was so recklessly receded to us in '87"), a contract could then have been entered into with the Canadian land lines respecting the transmission of messages to the Atlantic coast ports and all parts of the United States, and another with the cable companies from New York to England. By this means not only would the schemes of the Great Northern, Eastern Extension, and Chinese Telegraph Administrations have been rendered abortive, but shareholders in the Anglo-Oriental line, being themselves large customers, would have reaped good dividends. In the belief that it is never too late to mend we have taken some trouble to go into this important question, and recognize fully the great advantages offered by the scheme above sketched for an Anglo-Oriental Telegraph Company. Had such a Company been formed some five or six years ago the preposterous Convention now on the verge of consummation, and the maintenance of an extortionate tariff, would long since have been placed beyond the pale of reasonable discussion. The question for merchants to consider at the present time is, is it worth their while to break up the unhealthy monopoly of the Telegraph Companies? If it is, then, what better expedient can be found than the formation of a route to Europe worked upon co-operative principles and maintained chiefly by British capital? We have capitalists in our midst who have, we think, often embarked in much less promising concerns than what an Anglo-Oriental Telegraph Company, worked upon the lines suggested, would probably prove itself to be. It is a large scheme, no doubt, but it is practicable nevertheless.

In view of the fact that the Canadian-Pacific Telegraph Company has determined to lay a cable from Vancouver, via Honolulu, to Australia at an early date, and has already des-

patched steamers on the preliminary survey, and is, furthermore, itself proprietor of a cable extending from Canada (Cape Breton) to Great Britain, we presume that it would not be impossible for a Hongkong and Shanghai syndicate to arrange with the Canadian-Pacific Telegraph Company for a branch line from Honolulu to Hongkong, which would result in immediate mutual advantages to both parties. If this were found impracticable owing to extortive demands by the Canadian company, there would be nothing for it but the laying of a cable direct, hence to Vancouver via Port Hamilton; and thus, by placing this important strategic point in communication with our "island home," obtain a fair subsidy from Her Majesty's Government. Thus would "two birds be killed with one stone," for not only would the cost of telegrams to Europe be reduced, but we should also keep in touch with a point on the Korean coast respecting which England has entered into an important guarantee with China whereby Russia and all other Powers are precluded from occupying either these islands, forming Port Hamilton, or any other part of the Korean peninsula.

However, leaving the question of Port Hamilton on one side, it is certain that this telegraph question is an important one, and the sooner it is faced in a straightforward way the better it will be for what Napoleon was pleased to term, "a nation of shop-keepers." We are an essentially commercial nation, we have in our hands at least seventy per cent of the commerce of the world, and we are therefore justified in taking the initiative in bringing about a speedy solution of the much-voiced question of cable tariffs, and the "squeezing" of British merchants by intriguing monopolists.

NATIVE OPIUM IN CHINA.

Our Shanghai morning contemporary translates from the *Hu Pao* of July and the following circular despatch which the Grand Council of State at Peking has addressed to each province of the Empire, whether Viceroys, Civil Governors or Military Governors as the case may be. It is to the following effect:

"On 2nd June the Tsung-li Yamén and the Board of Revenue memorialised the Throne recommending the issue of orders for reports on *litha* on native opium, with a view to inform in the system of collection. It was observed that native opium was now one of the principal productions of the soil of China, and that the time had come for the consideration of the increase of the *litha* collected in accordance with the circumstances of each province. The justice of the suggestion is evident when attention is given to the enormous drain on the wealth of China for the purchase of foreign opium which has existed for so long. Of late years the quantity grown in China is increasing from day to day; the profits are great, and the practice has spread to such an extent that it is now impossible to stop it. Should it, however, be found to be practicable to arrive at a system of dealing with the question in such a manner that a large revenue may be derived by the Government of China from the actual state of the case, China will both recover profits which she has been losing, and have the control of the whole traffic in her hands.

To obtain for China this double benefit, accurate statistical information is the first requisite; information which has hitherto not been procurable from the provincial authorities, on various pretexts.

"Kirin, the Amur Province (Hei-lung Kiang), Szechuan, Yunnan, Kinkang, and Anhui are becoming more and more largely devoted to opium-growing, and produce vast quantities of the drug, but the officials entrusted with the collection of duty there have shown more desire to enrich themselves than to pour treasure into the coffers of the Government. Much has been collected and little reported; a hundred abuses have sprung up and flourished, and a disgraceful state of official corruption exists.

"The Viceroy, Governors, and Military Governors are now enjoined to strictly investigate the circumstances of the regions under their administration and control with reference to this question. They are to report on the advisability, as respective cases may demand, of collection of duty at the place of production, or at the time of conveyance out of their jurisdiction. Strictest watch must be enforced all along the line to prevent evasion of duty.

"Past shortcomings will be overlooked, and no official will be impeached for bygone errors in regard to this matter. But the Government now expects and will require that the high officials concerned now put away from them all private or unpatriotic considerations, and report periodically and most fully under the following heads:

(1) Amount of local production of opium.

(2) Amount sold or bartered.

(3) Amount of tax raised and not accounted for to the Government.

These reports must be special and separate from reports on native produce other than opium. The first reports must positively be sent in within three months from the present date, under pain of the heavy displeasure of the Emperor.

The statistics drawn up by Inspector-General Hart, at the request of the Tsung-li Yamén, of production, markets, prices, and duties are forwarded to the various high provincial authorities for their guidance."

MANCHURIA.

"A Friend of China" writes from Newchwang to the *Chinese Times* under date June 20th—

As there is some remote prospect of the much-needed railway being constructed from Newchwang to the North, perhaps a few notes about the country proposed to be opened may interest your readers, and to do this I cannot think of a better method, than to mentally take them a trip north-eastwards.

Had we started in April last we should have had much difficulty in obtaining carts, as the Government were pressing all that were serviceable to carry Hotchkiss rifles and ammunition to Kirin. Just as these carts were starting a heavy rain fell, and it took them *ten days* to reach Moukden, a distance of 360 li, and another ten to reach Kirin, with greatly improved roads; from Kirin to Sansing it would take, with good weather, another ten or twelve days. All this, with great expense, and fearful wear and tear of tackle. We will suppose that we obtained carts and went up the west of the Liao—the railway should go east—passing through Tien Ch'uan T'ai and the vast district devastated by floods two years since. We find the people everywhere very poor; large patches uncultivated, but everywhere loud expressions of gratitude for the help received from foreigners. You talk with various individuals, and you find that the whole district is in continual fear of fresh disaster; nothing whatever has been done to remedy this, causes, except repairing of local dams, stimulated in the chief instances by help given from the Foreign Famine Funds. From information received, we may truly conclude that this region might be made a rich and flourishing district if the Government would cut a few small canals at right angles to the river for from twenty to forty li, using the earth excavated for dykes, with simple automatic sluices, at short distances, allowing the water to pass one way only. This would insure safety in any ordinary flood, and

greatly mitigate the dire results of an unusual one.

The people say again and again, "We repair our dykes here, but above they neglect theirs, and the water breaks through, sweeps over the country, and we have to cut breaches to let it off. The county could well bear an additional tax; if the crops were insured with more safety, the produce would in a few years refund the first outlay and do all repairs. Secondly, as I will show later on, the southern people starve, while the northern waste, for want of intercommunication.

Having passed this district, we will make for Moukden; here we shall have many complaints that the trade is not what it once was, owing to the northern traffic taking different routes. North of Moukden 200 li, we enter the Kirin Province, the main and nearer road goes N.E., on the west side of the Imperial Hunting Grounds; the other and less frequented route turns directly east along the southern boundary of the Hunting Grounds, 400 li to Hai Lung Ch'eng thence north for nearly another 400 to Kirin. The Imperial Grounds is a mountainous district, nearly the whole covered by forests of oak, elm, white birch, wild pear, white poplar; it is a triangle, 400, 300, and 200 li respectively. The people are not allowed to enter it, and though nearly all of it could be cultivated, it is practically useless. Two companies of Manchu soldiers are stationed in the midst, and others at intervals of fifty li, more or less, around the exterior. These soldiers are no credit to the Chinese Empire, their lives of idleness seem to be given up to opium and other vices not to be mentioned. The bounds of the forest are marked by a small fence; the people find a summer home, and the wild duck breed.

From Peten to Sansing, northwards, the country is not yet really opened up, robbers abound, little is known of the resources, though they must from all reports be vast.

The Songari is of little use at present, and very few junks are seen on it, though the traffic could be developed. The Chinese ought to have a number of steam launches and small gunboats on it. At the present time it is practically undefended; despite hollows it would be a very easy matter for an enemy possessing the lower parts of the river and the Amur, to make an attack on Kirin, seize the arsenal, and hold the at present unfortified heights, before the troops could be brought up from the south of Manchuria.

The Russians are everywhere well spoken of by the common people, though the officials seem afraid of them, and very suspicious.

We hear that the officials in Moukden are striving to prevent the railway, if they can't stop it altogether, from passing near Moukden and other large towns. Thus they will in time be left high and dry; the trade will be ruined more than at present.

Manchuria, with a railway system and a strong energetic Government, has a grand future before it; its undeveloped resources are few and comparatively poor. The railway should come via Shan Hsi Kuan; take the line of towns or rather the outlines, with hills adjacent, fortified, are seen. The hill sides are gay with the wild apricot and pear. The district is too cold for any cultivated fruits; at 200 li we come on the sources of the river, and see the people clearing the forests on the south of the road. They first burn off the undergrowth, indiscriminately, then in due time fell the timber, leaving the stumps standing about two feet from the ground. The timber, all of which would be valuable in the South of Manchuria, is generally destroyed, by all possible means; they then clear the ground, every spring burning off the outside or decayed parts of the stumps, and after five or six years, chop off the heads. On

the Pass, "Fei Shu Ling," pottery is made from a blue clay or marl; it burns red, and is used at present only in a small way. Crossing this pass, the water flows north, then north-west, to the Songari and the Amur, so one may imagine the height above the sea. The land here widens out into a plain from five to sixty li wide. To the S.E. are a few huge clumps of mountains, probably outlying portions of the Long White Mountains. This plain has been opened to the Chinese (Min)-some fifteen years, and there are three fair-sized market towns in it, Shan Ch'eng Tzu, Hailung Ch'eng, and Chia Yang Chen. The plain extends eastwards for some distance, is very marshy and sparsely populated. Beyond are vast forests with huge pine trees, &c., at present useless or nearly so. Coffins are very cheap and good, and nearly every family seems to have a stock of them; though there are no graves. The people say, This is not our home; our one hope is to get a little money and return, if not alive, then our sons may send our bodies to the Bienn Li (?). Alas, but few get back, and so the coffins stand all over the place!

Women suffer very much from goitre and various swellings, and so hard is the climate, water, &c., on them that many die off early. Of course personal hardship lends it aid too. A young girl, worth 700, 40 in Newchwang, and will realize a hundred up here, and is paid for in land, grain, &c. Cash is scarce, rice, even upland, very dear, \$2 for a fan of 40 catties; wheat cannot be grown, nor cotton, but opium is raised in vast quantities; also tobacco and indigo, small millet and beans (the large millet is rather bitter), maize, and a kind of English cabbage. How this last came here one cannot say, as it is seen nowhere else, unless through Russia or the French priests.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphite, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases. Read the following:

"I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous diseases. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach—thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil."—D.P. KIRNA, L.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ltd.), agents in Hongkong and China. [Advt.]

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1890.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—203 per cent.
premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$74 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share, sellers.
Ganton Insurance Company Limited—\$125 per share, sellers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 84 per share, sellers.
On Tali Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$352 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$60 per cent. premium, sales.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$37 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—103 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$180 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures—\$50.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. dis., sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$55 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$175 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$87 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$95 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$110 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share, nominal.
Punjum and Sungkie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$84 per share, sellers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$81 per share, sellers.
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$82 per share, buyers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$75 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—par, buyers.
The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share, sellers.
The Songel Koyan Planting Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, sellers.
Cruckshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nominal.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—50 per cent. dis., sellers.
The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, sellers.
The Darvel Bay Trading Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, nominal.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$28 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$93 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$51 per share, sellers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$35 per share, sellers.
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.
The Lubuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, nominal.
The Lamag Planting Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, sellers.
The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$44 per share, sellers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$3 per share, buyers.
The Shamien Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.
The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan—\$14 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Marina, Limited—par, nominal.

EXCHANGE.
ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/5
Bank Bills, on demand 3/5
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/5
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/5
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/6
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/30
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/40
ON INDIA, T. T. 22/3
On Demand 22/3
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, T. T. 7/1
Private, 30 days' sight 7/4

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
PALAMED, British steamer, 1,450, C. Jackson, 10th July.—Liverpool 24th May, and Singapore 5th July, General.—Butterfield & Co.
LIEN-SHING, British steamer, 1,048, Waddilove, 10th July.—Shanghai 6th July, and Swatow 9th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
NAMOA, British steamer, 863, T. G. Pocock, 10th July.—Foochow 6th July, Amoy 7th, and Swatow 9th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
GLENLYON, British steamer, 1,416, J. Sommer, 10th July.—London, via Singapore 4th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HOIHOW, British steamer, 896, W. Sloss, 10th July.—Swatow 9th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
FREJR, Danish steamer, 397, C. A. Lund, 10th July.—Pakhol 7th July, and Hoihow 9th, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Fidello, German steamer, for Swatow.
Diamante, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
Formosa, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Hassia, German ship, for Shanghai.
Nanshan, British steamer, for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 10.—Yohann, German str., for Hoihow, &c.
July 10, Benalder, British steamer, for Kobo.
July 10, Dives, German steamer, for Saigon.
July 10, Triumphant, German str., for Chefoo, &c.
July 10, Roma, British str., for Singapore, &c.
July 10, Cheung Chau, British str., for Amoy.
July 10, Titan, British str., for Singapore, &c.
July 10, Formosa, British str., for Swatow, &c.
July 10, Diamante, British steamer, for Amoy.
July 10, Brindis, German str., for Singapore, &c.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony Mr. J. W. CROKER is appointed Acting MANAGER for Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd.

GEO. FENWICK,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1890. [1935]

NOTICE

I HAVE established myself as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at Foochow, under the style and firm of F. C. KEEKA & Co., Foochow.

F. C. KEEKA,
Foochow, 6th June, 1890. [1935]

NOTICE

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between EDWARD CONSTANT RAY and GEORGE HENDERSON WATT is this day dissolved by Mutual Consent.

E. C. RAY,
GEO. H. WATT.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890. [1900]

WITH reference to the above the business of SHIP, SHARE, and GENERAL BROKER will be continued by me in my own name.

E. C. RAY,

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890. [1900]

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE
For Swatow.—Per Fidello to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 10.30 A.M.
For Swatow.—Per Nanshan to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ABYSSINIA, British steamer, 2,436, Geo. A. Lee, 24th June.—Vancouver 30th May, Yokohama 15th June, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

ALBANY, British steamer, 1,480, Ed. Porter, 8th July.—Kutchnotu 1st July, Coals.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

AMIGO, German steamer, 771, F. Bruhn, 9th July.—Saigon 6th July, Rice.—A. G. Morris.

ANOV, German steamer, 814, Th. Lehmann, 9th July.—Whampoa 9th July, General.—Siemens & Co.

ENDALE, British steamer, 1,566, R. Humphrey, 9th July.—Bangkok 2nd July, Rice.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

ELSE, German steamer, 747, M. Jelsen, 8th July.—Haliphong 5th July, General.—A. R. Mary.

FELDBERG, British steamer, 1,336, John Ruthen, 8th May.—Saigon 30th April, Rice.—Russell & Co.

FIDELIO, German steamer, 852, H. Brotzen, 6th July.—Penang 28th June, General.—Melscher & Co.

GENERAL WEDDER, German steamer, 1,820, M. Eichel, 1st July.—Yokohama 22nd June, Kobe 25th, and Nagasaki 27th, Mails and General.—Melscher & Co.

KONG BENG, British steamer, 862, R. Jones, 8th July.—Bangkok 1st July, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

KWANGLEE, Chinese steamer, 1,508, Lincoln, 9th July.—Whampoa 9th July, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

MONGKUT, British steamer, 888, Geo. Anderson, 30th July.—Bangkok 24th June, and Koh-si-chang 27th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

NANSAN, British steamer, 825, J. Blackburne, 8th July.—Singapore 22nd June, and Bangkok 1st July, Rice.—Hop Hing Hong.

NIERSTRIN, German steamer, 769, KENNEDY, 9th July.—Newchow 1st July, General.—Melscher & Co.

PEMPTOS, German steamer, 1,541, U. Johansen, 1st July.—Hamburg, via Batoum, 2nd June, General.—Ed. Schellbach & Co.

RECORDER, British steamer, 676, R. E. A. Breerton, 27th June.—Hon-dau 10th June, Ballast.—E. E. & C. Telegraph Co.

RIVERSDALE, British steamer, 1,311, James Mooney, 5th July.—Kutchnotu 28th June, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ROME, British steamer, 2,420, A. W. Adamson, 8th July.—Shanghai 3rd July, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

TAISANG, British steamer, 1,515, W. H. Jackson, 17th June.—Swatow 16th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

VENETIA, British steamer, 1,609, C. Gadd, 5th July.—Bombay, and Singapore 29th June, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

VERONA, British steamer, 1,876, F. H. Seymour, 7th July.—Yokohama 28th June, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

DANIEL T. JENNIFER, American ship, 1,620, Rödick, 28th March.—New York 4th Nov., Petroleum.—Order.

ELISH, German ship, 1,348, F. Rowell, 27th May.—New York 5th January, Petroleum.—Captain.

HASSIA, German ship, 1,405, Wachsmuth, 6th July.—New York 8th May, General.—Order.

ISLAND CITY, British bark, 421, D. Law, and July.—Albany 8th May, Sandalwood.—Order.

LANDSEER, American ship, 1,400, A. H. Laffin, 27th May.—New York 21st Dec., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

OSAKA, British bark, 517, Jones, 1st July.—Cebu 10th June, Sugar.—Order.

PAPA, German bark, 748, C. L. Henne, 4th June.—Hamburg 25th Jan., General.—Siemens & Co.

PARAMITA, American ship, 1,408, C. D. Prescott, 28th May.—New York 7th Dec., Petroleum.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, Geo. A. Freeman, 22nd June.—New York 19th Feb., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

SARA MERSEDES, Peruvian schooner, 245, A. Munizaga, 4th July.—Saigon 27th June, Rice.—Captain.

TILLIE BAKER, American bark, 683, Jas. H. Cart, 27th June.—Honolulu 19th May, Ballast.—Captain.

VELOCITY, British bark, 495, R. Martin, 18th June.—Honolulu 3rd May, General.—Chinese.

WM. LX. LACHEUR, British bark, 575, E. Warner, 10th June.—Laguanan 6th June, Wood.—Weber & Co.

Z. RING, British ship, 1,371, McLeod, 27th May.—New York 20th Nov., Petroleum.—Russell & Co.

INTIMATIONS.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF SCENERY.

THE Proprietor of the GRAND TRANSPARENT PANORAMIC SALOON, No. 30, WELLINGTON STREET, (Corner of D'Aguilar Street), in returning thanks for the patronage and support of the Hongkong community, has much pleasure in announcing that an entirely new set of scenes are on view, which are well worthy of public attention.

The Panorama is open daily from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m., the admission is only Twenty Cents, and every visitor receives a present free of any extra charge.

M. HIRSCH,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1890. [1944]

NOTICE

I HAVE established myself as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at Foochow, under the style and firm of F. C. KEKKA & Co., Foochow.

F. C. KEKKA,
Foochow, 6th June, 1890. [1944]

NOTICE

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between EDWARD CONSTANT RAY and GEORGE HENDERSON WATT is this day dissolved by Mutual Consent.

E. C. RAY,
GEO. H. WATT.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890. [1900]

NOTICE

WITH reference to the above the business of SHIP, SHARE, and GENERAL BROKER will be continued by me in my own name.

E. C. RAY,

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890. [1900]

NOTICE

THE BRITISH steamship *Hoiohow* reports that she left Swatow on the 9th instant. Had light breeze and fine weather.

The British steamship *Glenlyon* reports that she left London, via Singapore on the 4th instant. Had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Lien-shing* reports that she left Shanghai on the 6th instant, and Swatow on the 9th. Had light southerly winds and fine weather.

The British steamship *Palamed* reports that she left Liverpool on the 24th May, and Singapore on the 5th instant. Had light winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Lien-shing* reports that she left Liverpool on the 24th May, and Singapore on the 5th instant. Had light winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Palamed* reports that she left Liverpool on the 24th May, and Singapore on the 5th instant. Had light winds and fine weather throughout.

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